

565 /51 cont./ The most important agricultural centers belong-
[621] ing to the Adjouh n'Téhélé are Tarhaouaout, In Dalag, and
Tahifet. There are several subgroups: the Isanden in the Isernan
region; the Kel Rafsa, Tahifet region; the Relatdine, Tin-
Tarabin region; and the Kel Hagalella to the south of
Tamanrasset. The tribe's amrar is Samaalatokh ag Mansouri.
[651] The tioussé paid to the amenokal is approximately the same as
that paid by the Dag Rali.

565 The Adjouh n'Téhélé have an open character; they are gay
[157] and like to joke, but they have the reputation of being quick
tempered and irascible.

The Aït Loen tribe is, like the preceding ones, an imrad
tribe of the Kel Rela. It is descended from Takamat. These
Tuareg are nomads in the eastern Atakor and sometimes pene-
trate into Ajjers territory. Their most important center is Tin-
[491] Tarabin. There are no roads going into the territory of this tribe,
so their tents are rarely visited.

[162] There are about 500 Aït Loen; they possess 620 black
563 servants. The Kel Torha, Kel Anahef, and Kel Telerteba are
the three subgroups of the tribe, whose chief is El Ralen ag
[651] Nissoran. Their tioussé is about four mezoued of dates to the Kel
Rela and one mezoued of dates paid by the Kel Torha to the
Tédjéhé Mellet.

The Aït Loen are experienced guides for going to the Ajjers
and Ténéré regions.

[162] The Ikhan Taoussit number about 600, served by 650
563 Negroes. They are nomads in the Tahelra, the Silet region, the
Amed and Tekouiat wadis, and in the northern part of the Adrar
des Iforas. They formerly belonged to the Imenanes, which
accounts for their name, which means "servant of the tribe."
[651] Their tioussé is on the order of four mezoued of millet, two
bottas of butter, and six milch goats. Dali ag Akoumaris is the
tribe's amrar. The subgroup of the tribe which sojourns almost
continually in the Tin-Zaouaten region has Khadida for chief.

103 /187 cont. / The French occupation created out of nothing
361 the built-up area which became a road center after the
621 creation of automobile roads from Tamanrasset toward In-
Salah and Algiers;

from Tamanrasset toward Agadès and Fort Lamy;

from Tamanrasset toward Tin-Zaouaten and Gao.

Secondary roads of local or tourist interest were later
opened:

from Tamanrasset to Djanet by way of Idelès and Serouanout;

from Tamanrasset to Idelès by way of Tarahouaout,

Tahifet;

from Tamanrasset to In-Azaoua (not completed);

from Tamanrasset to the Asekrem massif by way of the
Illamane peak (tourist);

from Tamanrasset to the Asekrem massif by way of the
● [491] Imalaoulaouen guelta and the Akarakar. This road, finished
in 1952, makes it possible to circle around the high peaks of
the Atakor; it /188/ completes the one mentioned just before.
Its route, laid out by the head of the Tamanrasset annex,
provides maximum protection against the rains; it discloses
a succession of splendid panoramas and ends at the foot of
the Asekrem plateau after having crossed the strangest assort-
ment of peaks imaginable. This road is prolonged in the
direction of the Issakarassen guelta, then will continue toward
the Hirafoke agricultural center to end in the Tefedest.

[439] Arab and Mozabite merchants very quickly installed
themselves at Tamanrasset, offering merchandise coming
from Tell and buying wheat, millet, and butter from the
Tuareg, making usurious loans, in a word, draining away the
Tuareg's small supply of cash to direct it toward the Mzab.

The houses are built for the most part on the right bank
of the wadi in the nonirrigable areas. Tamanrasset has no
local color whatsoever, but the red tint of the exterior
plastering, the cleanliness and charm of the streets shaded by
éthel and adorned by geraniums, produce a pleasing over-all